

Wedding  
Is Ring Out

TWO CENTS

On and  
after  
April 1st.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

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NIGHT  
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## GERMANS RENEW ASSAULT ON FRENCH

MAYOR ANNOUNCES  
THAT HE WILL SIGN  
U. R. 'COMPROMISE'

Says His Mind Is Made Up Regarding Measure Passed by Aldermen Yesterday, 28 to 1.

## WILL GRANT NO HEARING

Referendum Possible, but There Is Little Present Indication That One Will Be Held.

Mayor Kiel today announced that he would sign the United Railways "compromise" bill, which was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 28 to 1. Only Alderman Haller opposed it.

The measure was sent to the Mayor today for his consideration. Under the charter it must remain in his hands 10 days before he can sign or veto it. He then has an additional 20 days in which to act on it.

In announcing his decision to approve the bill, the Mayor said his mind was fully made up and that, as the time for discussion had passed, he would grant no public hearings on it.

President Alvo was the only member of the Board of Aldermen to offer an explanation of his affirmative vote when the final roll call was taken.

"This ordinance is not as good as I would like to have seen it, but we represent a constituency and there is a general agreement that it should be passed," Alvo said. "There is an almost unanimous demand from a practically united press, and from banks and business interests that we adopt this bill."

Letter From McAdoo Read. Before the measure was put on its passage President Alvo had the Board's Secretary read Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's recent letter to President Wilson urging the latter to recommend on the part of local authorities a liberal policy toward public utilities as a war policy, and the latter's reply.

Although the most important franchise legislation that has been enacted by the city in 20 years, the "compromise" was adopted yesterday with a show of little more interest than was accorded half a dozen routine bills that were passed at the same session. Here and there aldermen chatted pleasantly while the roll call was in progress, as is their custom when bills of incompactly less moment are in course of adoption.

There were few spectators in the aldermanic chamber and only a handful of these were present out of concern for the fate of the "compromise."

A motion to suspend the rules to send the bill to engrossment and enrollment disclosed the extent of its support before it was placed on its final passage. Alderman Haller, who subsequently opposed final passage, voted to hurry the bill to the point of adoption by supporting this motion.

How Referendum Can Be Had. The charter provides a referendum on franchise measures and provides that such reference of this sort of legislation to the voters for their acceptance or rejection must be undertaken within 30 days after a bill has received final approval. Within that period the petitions bearing the signatures of voters in number to 2 per cent of the registration at the last previous mayoralty election must be presented to the Board of Election Commissioners, and within 60 days after the Mayor's approval additional petitions, representing in all 5 per cent of such registered voters must be filed, making 7 per cent in all.

The registration for the mayoralty election in 1917 was 167,300. Two per cent of that total would be 3,346. An additional 5 per cent would make the total number of voters' signatures necessary for the referendum 10,111.

It is estimated that if the referendum is invoked in the case of the "compromise" bill, the election could not be held earlier than August. Except for a dissent from the Central Trades and Labor Union several months ago, there is thus far no indication that the measure will be submitted to a referendum.

History of "Compromise" Bill. The first formal proposal for a "compromise" of the "differences between the United Railways and the city" was presented in a letter which Henry S. Priest, general counsel for the company, wrote to City Councilor Daines in October, 1916.

On November 22, 1916, President Richard McCulloch, Murray Carleton and A. L. Shapleigh, as a committee for the company, met city officials in Mayor Kiel's office and outlined the basis of a "compromise."

McCulloch, Carleton and Shapleigh proposed that the city accept Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.

## Two Cents for the Post-Dispatch

THE price of the Daily Post-Dispatch will be TWO CENTS on and after Monday, April 1st. The new price is necessitated by the greatly increased cost of producing the newspaper.

At TWO CENTS the price of the Post-Dispatch will be that of all other St. Louis newspapers, and of such well known American newspapers as the Chicago Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, the New York World, the New York Times, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, all of which have been compelled by increasing costs to raise their selling price.

TWO CENTS, on and After Monday, April 1st.

RECOGNIZES SUSPECTED  
FORGER AFTER 2 YEARS

Manufacturer Grabs Man in Crowded Street and Recovers \$65 on Check.

Danvers O. C. Decker, president of the St. Louis Cattle and Wax Co., was pushing his way through the shopping crowds at Sixth street and Washington avenue yesterday when he recognized a man for whom he cashed a check two years ago.

"Give me that \$65 I let you have on a worthless check," demanded Decker, placing a firm hand on the other's shoulder.

"Certainly, certainly," replied the man as he dug into his pocket and produced the money.

"Now, let me have \$3.50 more," said Decker. "It cost me that much additional to have the check protested."

"Certainly, certainly," said the other, and he handed over \$3.50.

As the man started away Decker sighted a traffic policeman and told him what had occurred. The man who had surrendered the money had disappeared, but he later was caught at Broadway and taken to Central Police Station.

At police headquarters today Decker produced the check he had cashed for the man. It was stamped "forgeries" and dated May 16, 1916, and had not seen the man who passed it until yesterday. The prisoner registered as Joseph M. Macbeth, 40 years old, an insurance salesman, and gave his address as the Warwick Hotel. He was recognized by identification experts as having been wanted in connection with passing worthless checks at Dallas, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky., and Kankakee, Ill.

CHILDREN ON SPECIAL DIET  
CONTRACT GERMAN MEASLES

Belleville school children, as a result of eating food substitutes to help win the war, are now suffering from an epidemic of the German measles, caused by the change of diet, according to Dr. Adolph Hansing, inspector for the Belleville Board of Education, who made a report of the cases to the board last night.

Two weeks ago two nurses visited the homes of 15 children who were absent from school, and found each suffering with a rash. They reported that all the children had scarlet fever. Dr. Hansing investigated and said he found only three mild cases of scarlet fever. The others, he decided, were German measles.

FAIR AND WARMER  
FOR THE EASTER PERIODTHE TEMPERATURES  
1 a. m. 30 9 a. m. 56  
3 a. m. 49 1 p. m. 61

Forecasters spread joy today among the thousands who annually flock to the parks and boulevards on Easter Sunday. In a statement supplementing his official forecast for tomorrow, he said:

"Easter Sunday will be a fairly warm day, with considerable sunshine. The temperature will rise tonight and tomorrow morning with a gradual rise in the temperature."

Colder Early Next Week, Followed by Rising Temperature.  
WASHINGTON, March 30.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today, for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys are:

Generally fair. Somewhat colder early, followed by rising temperature after middle of week.

WOMAN AND MAN TRY  
TO ROB TAXI OFFICE

He Is Beaten Insensible by Columbia Manager and Chauffeur; She Escapes.

A man and woman entered the garage of the Columbia Taxicab Co., 433 Delmar boulevard, at 3:30 a. m. today and attempted to force Frank J. Murphy, the manager, and Jacob Maurer, a chauffeur, to aid them in opening a safe in the office. In a fight, in which a revolver and a shovel were used, the man was beaten into insensibility and captured. The woman fled.

After regaining consciousness at the city hospital, the prisoner said he was Claude Robinson, an iron-casting worker, and gave his address as 423 Delmar boulevard. He said he met his woman companion on the street and did not know her name.

With the woman at his side the robber staggered into the office and covering Murphy and Maurer with a revolver, he commanded them to hold up their hands. "Now," he said, "turn over that safe. I did this two weeks ago and I'm going to do it again."

The safe is peculiarly constructed in that a metal plate with a slot in it has been inserted in the top. Taxicab chauffeurs drop their day's receipts through this slot. The removal of the slotted plate would leave a square hole through which the money might be removed.

At the robber's command Murphy and Maurer turned the safe on its side. He then ordered them to get a poker and pry off the plate. The woman spoke to the robber, and he turned momentarily to answer her. Murphy seized this opportunity to jump on the man's back and pin his arms. The woman, according to the account given to the police, called to her companion: "Kill them, honey; if you don't they will kill you."

Maurer attempted to take the revolver from the robber. In the struggle the weapon was discharged and the bullet passed through Maurer's right hand, but he did not give up the fight.

The struggle with the woman Murphy bit her finger, forcing her to stop scratching his face. He then ran to the rear of the garage and got a shovel with which he beat the man robber over the head.

The woman ran away when she saw her companion fall. Murphy then telephoned for policemen. The same safe was robbed about two weeks ago by three men who were later arrested. The woman entered the garage at 3 a. m. and compelled two employees to pry the slotted plate from the top of the safe. These employees were not Murphy and Maurer. About \$250 was stolen at that time.

After that robbery one man was arrested on suspicion and two stolen automobiles believed to belong to the gang were found in a West End garage. In one of the machines was found a quantity of morphine and cocaine which had been stolen from a safe of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

TAFI'S SON IS RECOMMENDED  
FOR COMMISSION IN ARMY

Has Been in France Some Time and Risen to Rank of Sergeant Major.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30 (By A. P.).—Sergeant-Major Charles P. Taft, son of former President William H. Taft, has been recommended through the regular military channels for promotion to the rank of commissioned officer. Sergeant-Major Taft has been at the front for some time.

The chief of staff of a certain corps of the other day received a number of recommendations for promotion. Among those recommended was a Sergeant-Major, who, though still under age, had served a year and risen to his rank through efficiency and who, it was declared, showed all the qualifications necessary for a commissioned officer.

The chief of staff, after reading the recommendations, came across the name of Sergeant-Major Taft. In looking up the records of young Taft's identity was discovered. On Tuesday hardly any members of the American expeditionary force knew that Sergeant-Major Taft was a son of a former President of the United States.

8-HOUR DAY AND  
RAISE IN WAGES  
AT PACKING PLANTS

Judge Alschuler, Federal Arbitrator, Also Grants Equal Pay for Men and Women.

## IT APPLIES TO ST. LOUIS

Other Demands of Workers Are Granted—Thousands of Employees Affected.

CHICAGO, March 30 (By A. P.).—The eight-hour day, wage increases of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents an hour and equal pay for like work by men and women, were granted to packing house employees today by Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the recent wage hearing here.

Several other demands of the workers also were granted. The award affects workers in East St. Louis as well as in other cities besides Chicago.

The award was made on the six principal points raised by the employees, and was as follows: 1. Beginning May 5, 1918: Eight hours shall constitute the basic work day, and such work day shall be completed, in so far as possible, within nine consecutive hours.

2. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of double time for all Sundays and holidays except that where the operation is necessarily and generally carried on for seven days, provision may be made for relief workers so as to give the regular employees a day off. The relief workers are to receive the week day wages for such work.

3. The ordinary week day overtime shall be the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours and at the rate of time and a half for succeeding hours. Where plants are operated by three eight-hour shifts employees shall be allowed 20 minutes for lunch.

4. Effective Jan. 14, 1918, the wages of all hourly wage workers shall be increased from 3 1/2 cents to 4 1/2 cents an hour, the larger amount going to those who have been earning 30 cents an hour or less. Piece workers are to receive a proportionate percentage increase, and in all cases the rates are to be adjusted so that the compensation of the new eight-hour day shall be at least equal that formerly paid for 10 hours' work.

5. Wage rates shall be the same for men and women doing the same class of work.

6. There shall be no change in the guaranteed time in effect Nov. 30, 1917, except that Swift &amp; Co. are required to make their weekly guarantee 40 hours, the same as in all other plants.

Working Agreement Given. The arbitrator also handed down a form of working agreement, which provides for hearing of grievances, either through the employees personally or by representatives selected by them, it being understood that there shall be no permanent Grievance Committees. Employees may not be discharged because of trades union membership or activities not carried on at the plants. The principle of seniority is established for all employees below the grade of foremen.

The companies are required to furnish proper lunch rooms, wash rooms and dressing rooms, and employees are not to be required to work on company sick and death benefit associations. After a person has been employed continuously for 30 days he is to be considered generally competent, and if dismissed must be furnished, on demand, with specific information of the alleged incompetency which caused his discharge.

In his award, the Judge pointed out the important part which the packing industry plays in supplying the army and navy with food.

"While we fondly hope that the war may be brought to a speedy and triumphant end," he said, "we are confronted with the possibility that it may be long protracted in which event, the continued strength and good spirit of our defenders and of our allies will be very materially dependent upon the continuous movement of supplies from our country and largely from this industry."

For a Long and Steady Pull. "We must therefore look forward, not to spasmodic spurts of larger productions, but to the long and steady pull under the strain of which the productivity of the industry will be steadily maintained. This is of vital moment to us all, and particularly to the workers, for if, through dire mischance, this war be lost to us, and we become a vassal nation, dominated by a foreign military autocracy, the eight-hour day, the liv-

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3 MALLINCKRODT  
WORKERS ORDERED  
INTERFERED FOR WAR

Gregory Acts in Cases of Enemy Aliens Said to Have Intimidated Employees.

## HAD BARRED ZONE PERMITS

One Other Man Arrested Here and Three in Illinois for Alleged Disloyal Remarks.

Three enemy aliens today were ordered interned for the period of the war by Attorney-General Gregory for fomenting labor troubles at the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Second and Mallinckrodt streets, where they were employed and where a strike has been in progress since March 8.

They are Joseph Antmann, 33 years old, an Austrian, of 1423 Mallinckrodt street; Frank Klein, 26, an Austrian, of 1120 Buchanan street, and August Mayer, 32, a Hungarian, of 3335 Klien street. Their activities were investigated by Federal authorities and they were arrested at their homes last night by a Deputy United States Marshal after an order for their internment had been received from the Attorney-General.

The three men are registered alien enemies and have permits to work in the barred zone in which the chemical company is located. Klein also is charged with having made seditious remarks.

The Federal investigation of the activities of the three men at the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, in connection with the strike, called there, disclosed that the men had intimidated other employees and forced them to go out on strike.

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Federal officials say, is working on more than 500 Government contracts for medicine and drugs for the medical divisions of the army and navy. Officials of the newly formed Chemical Employees' Union have said that 100 of the 1200 employees are out.

About 250 of the strikers, it is said, are women. The strikers demand recognition of the union, an eight-hour day and increased wages.

Austrian Accused by Co-Workers. Ben Darn, 44 years old, of 4973 Natural Bridge avenue, was arrested on complaint of Jesse Murphy, 4401 Vista avenue, who told the police he had heard Darn remark that he was a native of Austria, was arrested in the afternoon when he appeared in Justice Kane's court to testify against three men employed at the Aluminum Ore Co., who caused his arrest the day before on a charge of making disloyal remarks. Thoma, who also is employed at the ore company, is alleged to have said in the presence of three men: "The Kaiser will soon be boss in America." Thoma was arrested by the company's watchmen and later released. The Federal authorities were not consulted. Thoma yesterday swore out warrants against his three accusers.

White, the woman's husband, the police say a search of their room here disclosed the blue prints. She told her story of German spies in the Curtiss plant after being questioned by Inspector Urbally who immediately notified federal authorities.

The woman, who is 25 years old, was turned over to the Federal authorities and held by a United States Commissioner in \$10,000 bail, together with Frederick Arnold, a boarder in her home at Hemstead. The pair were arrested here after Mrs. Lydia White, a woman arrested today with blueprints of airplanes in her possession, the police here announced.

The woman, who is 25 years old, was turned over to the Federal authorities and held by a United States Commissioner in \$10,000 bail, together with Frederick Arnold, a boarder in her home at Hemstead. The pair were arrested here after Mrs. Lydia White, a woman arrested today with blueprints of airplanes in her possession, the police here announced.

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BATTLEFIELD IN  
FRANCE CARPETED  
WITH THE DEAD

Great Piles of Bodies Along and Between Roads; Air Filled With Horrible Odor.

LONDON, March 30 (By A. P.).—The Morning Post's correspondent in France draws a gruesome picture of battlefield conditions. "Prisoners state that the countryside is full of bodies and that the air is horrible with the odor of death," he writes. "Wells cannot be used. The ruined villages are impossible as billets, because they are strewn with German dead. There are great piles of bodies along the roads and between them. The enemy has only recently found time to bury any of his dead."

"The spectacle of the battlefield carpeted with the bodies of their comrades has affected fresh troops, who in this way discovered to their surprise that the British are not too weak to fight. Prisoners say that the British endurance and skill in fighting is delaying the progress of the German army."

"Among the feats of this British endurance may be mentioned that of a detachment which marched 18 hours, fought throughout one night and half of the next day, repelled three attacks, twice captured a certain village, and dug trenches."

The statement follows: "The battle was resumed with new violence during the night and is in progress on a front of 40 kilometers from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny. French troops supported by French reserves, which continue to arrive, are offering powerful resistance to the violent assaults of the Germans."

On Wednesday and Thursday French aviators, notwithstanding the bad weather, continued their attacks against the German machines. Flying in groups, the French airmen attacked the Germans with bombs and machine guns on the battle line and in the concentration zones. Several French machines made as many as three of these expeditions on the same day. Seventeen thousand kilograms (more than 18 tons) of projectiles were thrown down in the regions of Guiscard and Ham. French pursuit squadrons in the course of numerous combats brought down 13 German aeroplanes, of which seven were destroyed and six badly damaged. Furthermore two captive balloons were set on fire."

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ATTACK COVERS 25  
MILES; BRITISH LINE  
IN BETTER POSITION

Petain's Reserves Brought Up to Support Troops in Struggle Between Moreuil and Lassigny.

## BR











## U. S. PATROL TAKES FOUR GERMANS AND WINS DECORATIONS

Lieutenant and Four Others to  
Get French War Cross for  
Making Capture Near Toul.

### ENEMY ACTIVITY GROWS

American Position Bombarded  
Five Hours, and Movement of  
Cavalry Is Seen Behind Lines.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
IN FRANCE, March 29 (By A. P.).—An American patrol, which today captured four German prisoners, has been cited in French orders of the day, and will receive the French War Cross. The Americans to be rewarded are: Lieut. George Redwood of Baltimore, Sergt. Henry Mongeau of Cherry Valley, Mass., Privates Edward Armstrong of Marietta, Pa., Carson Shumate of Ada, W. Va., and Bernard Bolt of South Bethlehem, Pa.

One of the American positions in a town on the line northwest of Toul was heavily bombarded for five hours, ending at 3 o'clock this morning. The enemy used shrapnel, high explosives, gas and incendiary shells. At the same time, the enemy started firing back of his line in No Man's Land, which gave off dense clouds of smoke. The fact that troops of enemy cavalry were seen at sundown yesterday, and the development of the bombardment into a barrage led to the supposition that the enemy was using his smoke clouds to conceal advancing troops. One body of enemy troops was observed on one of the flanks.

**American Guns in Action.**  
The barrage of the Americans swept across No Man's Land, and another in the direction of the flank. All the American machine guns came into action simultaneously, and the Americans stood by ready for the Germans. None of them appeared, however.

The incendiary shells of the enemy set fire to the grass and the camouflaged positions in the American lines. The flames burned briskly until the rain quenched them. They were four thankful young Germans, gray-clad and mud-spattered, who were brought to the American division intelligence office this afternoon by the patrol which was operating in the rear sector. The gray uniforms they did not like at all, saying the German equivalent that they had been "fed up" with the whole business of war. The mud that splattered them from a certain locality in No Man's Land through which they had been piloted early in the day by their American captors.

**Information From Prisoners.**  
They were taken there because, for them, the war was finished, and because they had been captured by Americans. One young Saxon was so struck with the good treatment and the good food that he received that he asked permission from the officer in charge of the patrol to go back through No Man's Land and get his brother. Two of the quartet volunteered the information that they had tried to escape from Germany into Holland last September, but had been caught and shoved back into the ranks.

All frankly gave every bit of information they could, some being of extreme value. They assisted American intelligence officers by pointing out important positions on military maps.

How they were captured is a story illustrative of the spirit prevailing along the American front. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when information reached a certain regimental headquarters that six of the enemy had been seen going into an outpost in No Man's Land. The regimental intelligence officer, a lieutenant, was awakened hurriedly and ordered to "go get 'em."

He started gathering his men as he went along toward the front. The outpost was some distance away, but the party reached it without being discovered.

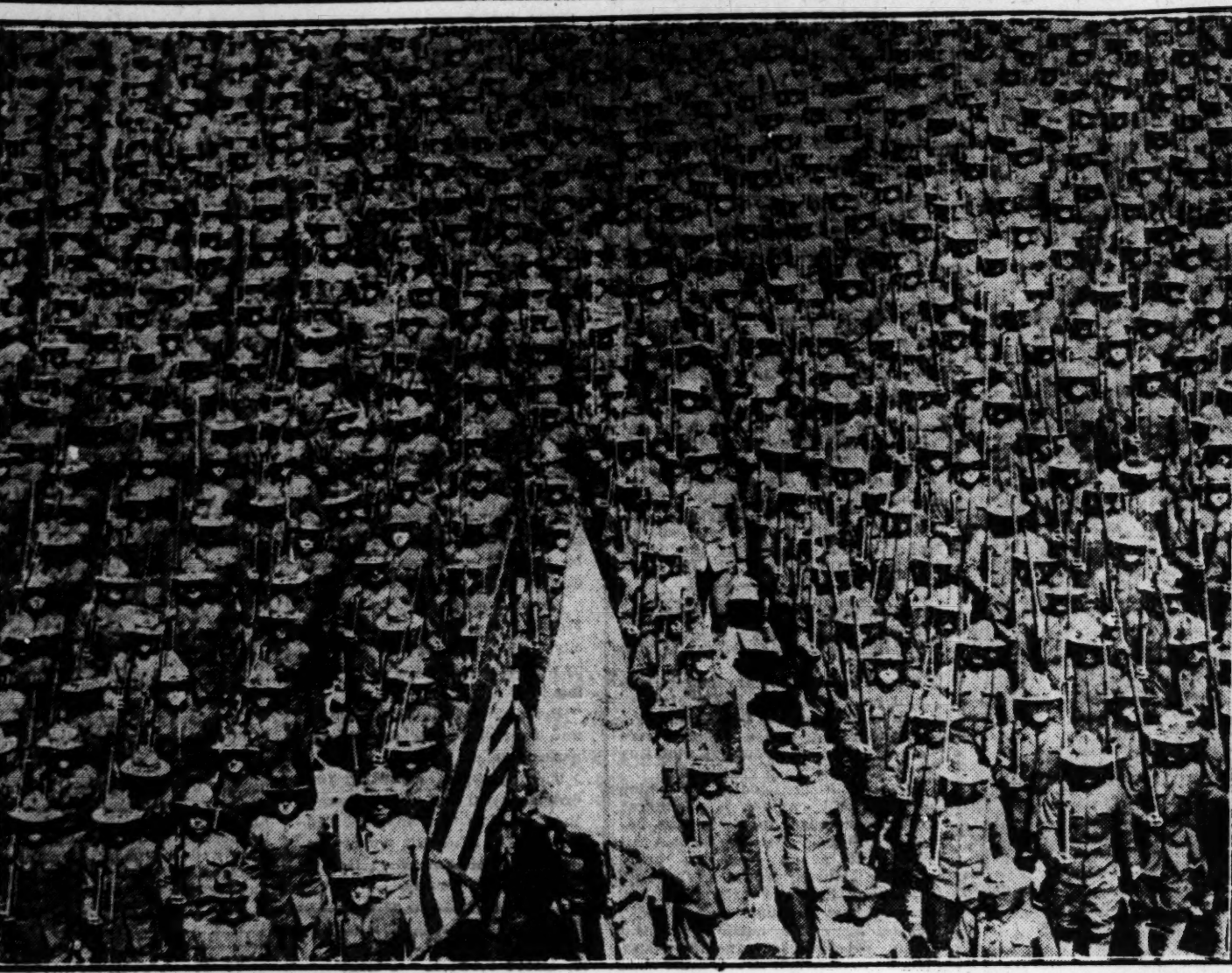
**Two Killed, Four Captured.**  
The lieutenant looked in, saw the Germans there, motioned his men to come nearer and when the muzzle of four rifles and one of the enemy were pointed in the German direction the lieutenant, in German, demanded their surrender.

Four of the enemy held up their hands, crying "Kamerad." The two others started to do likewise, but suddenly changed their minds and tried to escape. Failing to heed the cries of halt, they were fired upon and dropped in their tracks. All their hands and identification marks on their bodies were removed by the lieutenant.

By that time the sun had risen and the Americans faced the prospect of recovering No Man's Land in daylight. All was familiar ground, however, and they started out not knowing at what minute German shells and bullets would rain on them. Either the Germans failed to see them in the rain or held their fire because they did not desire to kill the prisoners. In any event, the Americans returned unscathed with their four prisoners. Two did not have overcoats and all were soaked with the rain.

**Captives Get Hot Breakfast.**  
The Americans took the captives to a fire, and there one of them unrolled from a nest a chunk of the roughest smelling, hard black bread the Americans had ever examined and started munching it. Then the Americans started breakfast and plates full of steaming food and white bread with good coffee were handed the captives. They stuffed their faces, remarking afterward

## Part of a Division of America's New Army Passing in Review at a Cantonment in U. S.



—Photo from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

that it was the best meal they had had for many months. The youngest was the first to say he was glad he was captured, and then he asked permission to go to a certain listening post to get his brother, who he thought, might be there.

"If I had known I would be treated like this I would have deserted long ago," he said. "Everybody back there is being killed. We have all had enough of this war. I never wanted to get into it and tried to escape into Holland, but was forced into the ranks, where I had nothing to eat and death staring me in the face every second."

The prisoners were turned over to the French in No Man's Land. Continued activity back of the enemy line is being observed. Last night wagon trains entered Montec and Nonand, speedy automobiles entered and departed from Panniet and 11 horses apparently bearing officers arrived at Montec.

Our artillery effectively rained shell on wagon trains within range and dropped others into a body of Marching Germans. Before the rain started last night the German aerial activity was much increased. Numbers of airplanes tried and some succeeded in crossing our lines at various altitudes, obviously photographing and observing our positions.

**Beve Mill Famous Chicken Dinner.**  
Music and dancing every evening.—ADV.

### HUNDREDS OF HOTELS PLEDGED TO ELIMINATE WHEAT PRODUCTS

Food Administrator Says Need for  
Wheat Is Greater Now Than  
Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (By A. P.).—Several hundred of America's leading hotels today are pledged to eliminate wheat and wheat products from their menus as the result of the Food Administration's request that "every independent, every well-to-do person in the United States" should abstain entirely from wheat until the next harvest, in order to supply the urgent needs of the allies.

The hotel managers, who gathered here yesterday from every State in the union, heard Food Administrator Hoover's statement that the need for wheat is even greater now than when the new regulations were promulgated. He said that at census of supplies showed that the harvest here was less than estimated and that shipping difficulties made it necessary to feed the allies from here instead of from the Argentine.

### A RAW, SORE THROAT

Eases Quickly When You  
Apply a Little Musterole

And Musterole won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out the soreness and pain. Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It is fine for quick relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frost-bite, colds on the chest. Nothing like Musterole for croupy children. Keep it handy for instant use. 20c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.



### MEATLESS DAY REGULATIONS ARE SUSPENDED FOR A MONTH

Thousands of Hogs Reaching Market  
Have Overeaten Nation's Store-  
age Capacity.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (By A. P.).—Suspension of the meatless day regulations for 30 days beginning today has been ordered by the Food Administration in instructions telegraphed to all food administrators. Temporary relaxation of the restrictions was decided upon because thousands of hogs now coming into the market have increased the meat supply beyond the country's shipping and storage capacity. In a statement announcing the order, Food Administrator Hoover expressed confidence that the producers would not take advantage of the "holiday" to ask more than fair prices, and that the "packers and retailers will have sense enough to realize that this is not to be a holiday of high prices."

"The consumer should not take this announcement as in any way a departure from the general principles of conservation of all foods which the Food Administration preaches," said the statement. "The need of food on the other side is greater than ever—the need of economy in America is greater than ever."

### DISCOUNTS ENDED ON WATER BILLS UNDER SPECIAL RATES

A bill discontinuing discounts for  
the prompt payment of water bills in  
the case of manufacturers, charitable  
institutions and other concerns and  
establishments which have special  
rates, was adopted by the Board of  
Aldermen yesterday on the recom-  
mendation of its Public Utilities  
Committee.

Water Commissioner Wall says the abolition of the discounts now granted to these consumers will save the city about \$25,000 a year and offset the loss following the reduction of School Board's present rate of 9 cents per 100 cubic feet (750 gallons) to 8 cents.

### GAVE HER DELICATE CHILD VINOL

It Built Him Up and Made  
Him Strong

"My little boy was in a delicate, weak, emaciated condition and had a cough so we had to keep him out of school for a year. Nothing seemed to help him until Vinol was recommended and the change it made in him was remarkable. It has built him up and made him strong so his cough is almost entirely gone. We cannot recommend Vinol too highly."—Mrs. E. N. Hanlon.

Mothers of weak, delicate, ailing children are asked to try this famous cod liver and iron tonic on our guarantee. Children love to take it. Chester Kent & Co., Chemists. Vinol is sold in St. Louis by Wolf-Wilson Drug Co. and by all other drug stores that display the Vinol agency sign, and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.—ADVERTISEMENT.

### AMERICAN KILLED IN ACTION AND 21 ARE WOUNDED

Pershing Reports Two Deaths From  
Accidents and Five From  
Disease.

WASHINGTON, March 30 (By A. P.).—The casualty list issued yesterday had the following:

Killed in action—Private Dell Alderman.

Died of accident—Capt. Ira S. Penberthy, Private Ben Pryor.

Died from disease—Second Lieutenant Louis H. Lathrop, tuberculosis; Sergt. John J. Connolly, pneumonia; Private Perry Dodd, pneumonia; Private Paul Richard Hecht, pneumonia; Private Raymond F. Solomon, bronchitis.

Died of wounds—Corp. Albert W. Williams, Private Thomas P. Minogno.

Died of other causes—Cook Henry Ehrlert.

Wounded severely—Private William J. Harolson.

Wounded slightly—Maj. A. Rasmussen, Capt. Albert Floran, First Lieutenant Charles C. Crouse, Lieut. Howard T. Havron, First Lieutenant Clarence R. Huebner, First Lieutenant John B. Nutt, First Lieutenant William F. Higley, Sergeant-Major Harvey M. Crowe, Sergt. Albert Sorenson, Corp. Roy Taylor, Private Logan Brouse, Private George M. Garrison, Private Francis Higby, Private William R. Kephart, Private Wayne Perry, Private William Potts, Private Patrick J. Stanton, Private Leonard M. Stewart, Private A. Ulfmann, Private Charles E. Walker.

**If You Move Your  
Clock Up One Hour  
At Seven O'Clock Tonight**

WANT ADS for the big SUNDAY Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directories will be received up to 10:45; otherwise 9:45.

Closing time next Saturday night and thereafter 9:45.

### LEAHY OUT AS ADMINISTRATOR

Supreme Court Upholds Setting  
Aside Appointment in Campbell Case

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the St. Louis Circuit Court, which set aside the appointment of John S. Leahy as administrator pendente lite of the James Campbell estate.

Leahy was appointed by the Probate Court after he had instituted a suit contesting Campbell's will. The Mercantile Trust Co., which was appointed executor in the will, resisted surrendering administration to Leahy. The will ultimately was sustained. The Supreme Court says Leahy never was a party to the proceedings and never had possession of any part of the estate.

### FRANCE TO CALL CLASS OF 1919

PARIS, March 30 (By A. P.).—The soldiers of the Class of 1919 are to be called to the colors. This was decided on by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Ministry of War has decreed that the recruits shall report April 15. The Chamber voted 430 to 7 on a law demanding that the date of the calling of the class be advanced.

M. Raffin-Dugens, Socialist, in opposing the bill, violently attacked the war policy of the Government. He said that he and his friends, Alexandre Blanc and M. Brizon, would vote against the measure. Raffin-Dugens read a long paper on the subject of disarmament, which brought forth sarcastic remarks and laughter from the Deputies.

Enter at Busy Bee Candy Shops. We are offering a vastly superior line of Easter Novelties and Importations. Make your selections early.—ADV.

## MRS. E. J. COLE GETS DIVORCE, \$1500 ALIMONY

Decree Granted on Plea  
Secretary of Investment Company  
Drank to Excess.

### HIS CHARGES DENIED

Wife Says A. F. Anderson Never  
Would Have Thought of  
Carrying Her on Back.

Mrs. Mildred Sharp Cole of 34 Kingsbury place today got a divorce and \$1500 gross alimony from Ernest Jackson Cole, son of Amedee B. Cole, 3715 Lindell boulevard, who is now an enlisted man in the Twenty-second Engineers, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. He did not contest the suit, but they were married Oct. 11, 1916, and separated last November.

The only witnesses were Mrs. Cole, her mother, Mrs. E. M. Sharp, and two character witnesses. Mrs. Cole testified that her husband drank to excess, stunted her in money matters, and failed to exhibit affection for her. Replying to a question by the Court as to whether she repelled her husband's advances, she replied: "No, I am of an affectionate disposition."

The plaintiff was questioned about the charge, made in Cole's answer to her petition, that she enjoyed hearing him repeat "mummy" stories. She denied it. She said she kept a diary where the principal facts of her life were recorded, but said there were no disreputable pages in it.

**Denies Husband's Charge.**  
She also denied that she allowed Warren Anderson of 5521 Waterman avenue, local manager of the Ford Automobile Co., to carry her on his back down stairs at the Sunset Hill Country Club, as her husband had alleged.

"Mr. Anderson wouldn't dare do a thing like that," she testified.

"Mr. Anderson," her attorney stated, "is so indignant over this accusation that he employed an attorney to defend his character if it was impeached in this suit. He is waiting now in his lawyer's office, and will appear if the Court desires him."

Telling of her financial difficulties, Mrs. Cole said she made \$300 a month, and that he allowed her \$50 a month for personal expenses, including clothing. They paid \$12 a month rent for their apartment at 5615 Waterman avenue.

She testified that Cole came home drunk in the evenings. "You mean from his work?" inquired the Judge. "Oh, he had a position—he never did any work," she replied. She explained, however, that she meant he had been drinking when he arrived for dinner.

They usually went out together

about two evenings a week, she said. Other evenings he went without her. When she asked him to take her with him on automobile parties, she said, he replied: "Oh no, we don't care to have any strangers." He was very restless and had to be "on the go" all the time, she said.

In Mrs. Cole's petition, which was remarkable for the flowery language in which it was couched, she charged that he treated her discourteously and with lack of consideration in private, but in public "displayed for her affection and warmth of solicitude, showing all the arts and graces of a suitor, in which he was well skilled."

This, according to the petition, "chilled and embittered her life, and taught her that courtship was a mask, love a myth, romance a mockery, home a prison where welcome never smiled, and memory a tomb for starved hopes and strangled joys where only anguish entered."

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### FATHER AT FRONT, 2 BROTHERS IN CLASS 1-A; PUT IN CLASS 3

Engraver Gets Deferred Classification  
After Case Is Reopened by  
District Appeals Board.

Lawrence J. Cavanaugh of 3452 William place, an engraver, was put in class 3 of the draft yesterday by the District Appeals Board on the ground that he has a dependent mother. The board was informed that Cavanaugh's father, Albert Cavanaugh, is with the American expeditionary forces in France and that his two brothers, Frank and Edwin Cavanaugh, had waived exemption and had been put in class 1-A.

Cavanaugh was first put in class 3 by a ward board, but was placed in class 1 by the district board on prepared, classified and indexed today to appear tomorrow in the big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directories.

Better homes, better positions, better business locations and better investments will spring from these like flowers after April showers.

The Post-Dispatch tomorrow will contain 3000 more of these Real Estate and Want Ad offers and appeals than the two other St. Louis Sunday newspapers combined.

Your opportunity may be there. Why not grasp it?

**Funeral of St. Louis Soldier.**  
The funeral of Oscar Heltz, 27 years old, of 2710 Chipmunk street, a private in the National Army at Camp Pike, Ark., was held today.

Burial was in the Old St. Mary's cemetery. He was drafted last fall.

Know the magical power of publicity.

More than 10,000 offers for the employment of men and women, of business openings, for the purchase, sale and rental of homes, business places and farms, near and far, of automobile or other investments are being prepared, classified and indexed today to appear tomorrow in the big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directories.

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### NEGRO EDUCATOR IS KILLED

Lincoln Institute Employee Killed  
President's Assistant's Murder  
JEFFERSON CITY, March 29.—Rameo West, assistant to President B. F. Allen of Lincoln Institute, State School for Negroes, was killed last night by T. E. Martin, a school employe, after a quarrel. Martin asserts he shot West in self-defense.



He should have used  
**Resinol**  
for his skin trouble

If you have been "turned down" as this man because of an ugly skin eruption, or if you are suffering from an itching, burning skin trouble which keeps you scratching and digging, why don't you try Resinol Ointment?

In most cases it stops itching instantly, and healing begins promptly—even more promptly if aided by Resinol Soap. Physicians know that it contains no harsh drugs and they have prescribed it for many years.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For free sample, write Dept. A-3, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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John Institute Employee Held for President's Assistant's Murder. JEFFERSON CITY, March 30.—James West, assistant to President Allen of Lincoln Institute, the school for Negroes, was killed last night by T. E. Martin, a school employee, after a quarrel. Martin asserts he shot West in self-defense.



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## LUXATED IRON



Dr. Ferdinand Kinn, New York Physician and Medical Author, says physicians should prescribe more iron—Luxated Iron—for their patients—save anemia—iron deficiency—in the greatest danger to the health, strength, and beauty of the modern American woman—sounds warning against use of the modern hair cream and in some cases there is more harm than good, advice use of only Luxated Iron, taken three times per day after meals. It will increase the strength and endurance of the nervous run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances. Discussed by all good druggists. **ADV**

## Exclusive Styles in Ladies' Sport Hats and SUMMER FURS.

Kessler's  
511 Olive St.

## LINOW

use it is proving itself oil compound; safe, section of two to six Delightful, steady rider. Customer.



outside Line Shows Size Before Reduction

## Military Gets Everything It Wants in Germany Now; Confiscates What It Will

Form of State Socialism Evolved by War Makes Whole Nation Subservient to Its War Lord and His Aids.

This is the 14th of a series of articles, detailing the results of an extensive inquiry by Post-Dispatch and New York World correspondents in and without the German Empire to ascertain the status of German resources today. An installment of this report will be published

By CYRIL BROWN,  
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

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STOCKHOLM, March 1.

THIS year sees the economic transition from peace to war, the industrial transformation of Germany into a state for fighting only, practically completed. The tide of military state socialism which since the battle of the Somme and the launching of the ambitious Hindenburg plan has risen with startlingly increasing rapidity, today embraces nearly every branch of German trade and industry directly or indirectly by military necessity and threatened to engulf the last surviving vestige of independent existence of German business, big or small.

The compulsory syndication of the entire industry or the system of conditions, no unfair hardship is inflicted on them; they have their pro rata share in the war profits of the entire industry. But for a large part of the industrial plants not running today, compulsory closing down spells ruin and there is the super-added bitterness of sitting by and watching the war industries garner millions in profits.

Private enterprise and industrial enterprise is further strangled by the fact that the military authorities under the new order of things take an active part in the management of the war industries. They can compel factories to accept orders and can dictate the production policy of the industrial works; this military interference has become the rule, particularly in the constant practice of directing when orders must be filled first, which set back.

But the power of the military does not end here; they also control and dictate prices for basic and finished war materials. Reversing their price policy of the early stages of the war, when money was no object, volume and early delivery everything, and when to increase production and quick deliveries the military authorities paid almost any price asked and themselves offered rapidly jumping prices, 1918 sees them striving to check the sensational rise in prices all along the line, relying entirely on pressure of military authority to keep volume and speed of production at the present maximum.

They have come to realize that the vicious circle of increasing prices if allowed to run on indefinitely would prove a grave danger to Germany in the last phase of the war, and that there must be a limit to the increase of production through constantly increasing prices. The determination on the part of the military authorities finally to set this limit has made itself particularly sharply felt in the iron and steel industry, where for the first time during the war 1918 brings with it no boost in prices.

Though all freight tariffs have undergone an average increase of 15 per cent, and the cost of labor and raw materials is still steadily going up, the iron and steel industry is being operated without a penny of profit, and still others run at an actual loss. It is argued that the war industries in the past have

operating through ordinances and laws for which the Federal Council and the Imperial Chancellor bear nominal responsibility, the Prussian War Ministry is today the industrial dictator of Germany, holding the fate of entire industries in his hand, and behind it stands the genius of military state socialism.

Why can he be feared so highly?

The specific reasons for resorting to these ruthless, unprecedented measures indicate the overstrained economic condition of Germany in 1918. Germany's diminishing human and material resources must be limited to the limit for the rest of the war—almost the breaking point—in order to fill the army's increasingly urgent requirements with war material with which to meet needs in the field. The tension must be relaxed for a moment or the disaster follows; efficiency must be geared up no higher, the human limit has been reached in her industries, and Germany can sustain the present maximum production only by elsewhere effecting radical economies in man power, materials and transportation. There is a labor shortage, a shortage in transportation facilities and shortage of raw materials (even of the peace industries), including coal, coke, ores, chalk and potash in first line to the shortage of man power, in second line to the closing down of the railroads; and in these three basic necessities must be effected only by weeding out the wastings still surviving in the industries or by ruthlessly and aggressively eliminating or pruning the peace industries, or by transforming "peace" factories into war material plants in the most elaborate of the world.

The process of downward industrial adjustment is tending toward the complete elimination of all enterprises not working directly or indirectly in the military interest, few exceptions of the relatively few must be permitted to survive in order to supply the minimum requirements of the German people; that, too, those few fortunate war industries which are permitted to continue running because of present export value of their products, by helping to bolster up the mark exchange, outweighs the loss in man power, coal and transportation which could be effected by closing them down, and, lastly, the luxury industries in which the war economy is disproportionately small to the capital loss effected. Manufacturing plants are being closed down or consolidated under

made such swollen profits that from now on they can afford to disgorge, and lose a little money, if necessary, for the fatherland. The policy of stopping the advance of prices with an unbreakable Hindenburg line, even though heavy financial losses are inflicted, will in 1918 be extended to many other industries.

Virtually Complete.  
State Socialism is being made virtually complete, and all-comprehensive by the radical economic measures to which the State is resorting even where no military interest, or at most a very remote indirect military interest, is involved. Radical reorganizations and economic innovations are the order of the day, often proceeding from this or that Privy Councillor in some department.

Perhaps never before has the small man, the bureaucratic official without business experience, been able to exercise such autocratic power over legitimate business as in Germany today. The administrative organs of the Government, from highest to lowest, are vying with one another and the military in shattering private initiative and individual enterprise at every turn. Free competition is being strangled with compulsory syndicates or helplessly tangled up in a network of official maximum prices for all possible products, prohibitions against the formation of new companies or the building of new manufacturing plants, even import and export prohibitions in the several Federal states, provinces, cities and counties. A flood of official decrees and ordinances, frequently contradictory or senseless, is swamping the German business world.

Syndication under Government pressure is no recent novelty. In the first year of the war, the Government compelled the renewal of the coal syndicate, and in 1916 it was instrumental in bringing about the cement syndicate. The multiplication of control indicates clearly that, as the war continues, all industrial Germany will tend to become a complex of state controlled trusts. The state today exerts its pressure positively, in the form of a categorical imperative to compulsory syndication.

The laudable soap industry has secured its place in German economic history as being the first to taste the ruthlessness of the state. Motivated by the shortage of fats and oils, the soap industry was compelled to organize itself into a syndicate, in which the Government had the decisive say in all important questions. More than half the plants in the industry were closed down, the remainder placed on a contingent basis, their production fixed and the pooled profits distributed among all the members of the syndicate, those put out of business sharing on the pro rata basis of their peace time production.

A similar fate befell the shoe industry, only enough factories being permitted to keep going, of which there was sufficient raw material available to operate them at full capacity. The State has compelled the closing down of many plants in the textile industries suffering from raw material shortage; the cotton mills being the first to go, the silk factories the last to hold out. The textile industry has, however, narrowly escaped compulsory syndication only because the perfection of the new paper thread spinning process provided unexpected raw material.

The expansion and absorption movement has been most startling in the banking world. Germany today has an undisputed money trust. The big three, the Deutsche Bank, the Disconto Gesellschaft and the Dresdner Bank, have continued swallowing up banks big and little, and in some cases entire chains of banks until today they control more than 10,000,000,000 marks and the money market of Germany.

Watches and Diamonds on credit. Lofsky Bros. & Co., 24 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. **ADV.**

Creamo

CREAMDAID



Quality is the first consideration in the production of Blanton Creamo. So the more particular you are about your food the more pleased you will be with Creamo---the Government inspected cream-made buttermine.

The best dealer in your neighborhood has the Creamo Agency. If you don't know him, phone Main 4345--Central 2058, or write the Blanton Company, 2d and Spruce.



Always Sold in This Germ and Dust-Proof Package

In Accord with the Past and Proposed Rulings by Commissions in Washington,

## RICE-STIX

Announce Continued Operations in their Factories on the Broad Principles of Open Shop as conducted in the past.

No discrimination between employees having Union or Independent beliefs has ever been permitted in the past, and the same General Policy will prevail in the future.

We will resume cutting in our factories on Monday, and applications of all Former Cutters will receive first consideration up to Tuesday Night, April 2nd, at the Respective Factories.

All former employees will be welcome to return during week of April 1st to 6th--applications to be made at factory at which they were formerly employed.

Wage Scales as previously announced will prevail, and we will continue, as in the past, handling the matter of wages to meet situations as they may arise.

Factory No. 1—11th and St. Charles  
Factory No. 2—2850 South Jefferson  
Factory No. 3—4295 Evans Avenue  
Factory No. 4—13th and Cass  
Factory No. 5—18th and Chouteau

We are keenly appreciative of our employees' services in the past, and their return is a matter of greatest interest to us, as has always been their welfare.

## Rice-Stix

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GRAND AND LUCAS. Palace of Master Dramas and Music.

MARY PICKFORD in "Amarilly of Clothesline Alley." A Brilliant Comedy of Tempests and Bright Lights.

Seventh Chapter of LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—"Native State."

Continuous Performances at 2:00, 4:15, 6:30 and 8:45 P. M.

Prices: Before 6:30, 15c; After 6:30, Main Floor, 25c; Balcony, 15c; Children Under 12, with parents, Free.

## VICTORIA—DELMAR

Starting Tomorrow for 8 Days

Sundays and Saturdays Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M. Other Days, Matinees 3 to 5 P. M. Evenings 7 to 11 P. M.

## THE UNBELIEVER

The Greatest Patriotic Drama of the Year.

Presented by THOMAS A. EDISON and THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Patriotic Prelude, Gus Haenschen's Orchestra. Farewell to the Stars. The M. Louis Quartette. Who Will Leave for France Shortly.

Prices: First Floor 50c, Balcony 25c.

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ALMA RUBENS

In "THE ANSWER"

ROY STEWART in "FAITH EDGURIN"

Kings Screen Telegram

A suburban home—Want it? See Post-Dispatch Wants.

## PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

## SHENANDOAH

10c Mat. Today, 2:00 to 5:15; Night, 6:30 to 11.

WILLIAM DESMOND

EDITH STOREY in "REVENGE"

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THE 20th CENTURY WHIRL

Headed by GRACE GIBSON and

Filled to the brim with songs and dances

Clever Comedians, Large Royle Chorus

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BUCKLE UP! BETTY MORGAN

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FRED ROGERS, Colored Comedian.

World's Latest News and Comedy Features

Never Seen Before—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

## IMPERIAL

Tonight at 8:15

Meta, Tues. Sat. 10-12

Applaud the Colored Stage

THE THURMAN SET

Presenting

MY PEOPLE in Birth and Music

25-Comedians, Singers and Dancers—25

## AMUSEMENTS.

## ORPHEUM THEATER

9th and St. Charles

2:15--TWICE TODAY--8:15

VALESKA SURATT

JAMES DIAMOND & SIBYL BRENNAN

ROY RICE & MARY WERNER

FANCHON & MARCO

KIMBERLY & ARNOLD

VIRGINIA LEWIS & MAY WHITE

HERMAN & SHIRLEY

WELLINGTON CROSS

MAT. 15c to 50c

EVER 15c to 75c

Children Under 12, with parents, Free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## SHUBERT-GARRICK

Sun., Mar. 31--Seats Now Selling

THE WHO AT

MAN STAYED HOME

Best Seats \$1

Direct From

NOT A MOTION PICTURE.

AMERICAN

Matinee Today, 2:15

Last Time Tonight

12-30-35-40-45-50

F. Stuart White's New Musical Fantasy

ROBINSON CRUSOE

"GIRLS and GORGEOUSNESS"

Tomorrow Night.

Seats Now.

The Finest JOHN E. KELLER

ACTOR

In a repertoire of Shakespearean plays

and other plays and comedies.

"Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "The Merchant of Venice," "Tartarus," and "The

night," "Othello," "Wed. and Sat. night."

"Macbeth," Mat. 25c-50c, Main 35c-50c

COLUMBIA 15c-25c

Continuous Vaudeville, 11 A. M.

to 11 P. M.

EDNA MAT FOSTER & CO.

A SPECTACULAR NOVELTY OFFERING

FIVE CUBANS, WILLS-GILBERT & CO.

9--OTHER FEATURES--9

PARK

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THE THURMAN SET

Presenting

MY PEOPLE in Birth and Music

25-Comedians, Singers and Dancers--25

Phone your Want Ad to the Post-Dispatch. Call 6690--Olive or Cen-

## AMUSEMENTS.

## GAYETY--14th and Locust

MATINEE DAILY--LADIES 15c

MOLLIE WILLIAMS'

OWN SHOW

Next Week--Harry Houdini Show.

## Standard Burlesque

FOLLIES OF PLEASURE

NEXT -- ARMY NAVY GIRLS, WIFE

JACK DEMPSEY

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A. M. to Greenville through to

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**Hold Out**

**CARDINAL TEAMS**

**PLAY AT FUNSTON  
AND FORT WORTH**

**Hendricks' Men, in Fine Shape,  
Now Barnstorming Their Way  
Home Today.**

**"HORNSBY DAY" IN TEXAS**

**Main Squad Will Perform Against  
Panthers in Rogers'  
Home Town.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 28.—Manager Jack Hendricks of the Cardinals, being highly pleased with the condition of his players after two weeks preparation in San Antonio, made arrangements last night to have the St. Louis team return to this city next spring to do its training. He requested Harry Benson, owner of the San Antonio (Texas League) team to expect the St. Louis players a year hence.

Before departing for Fort Worth, Tex., last night, Manager Hendricks said he was well pleased with the work accomplished during the two weeks' stay in San Antonio. He said the chief section of the Cardinals, under Hendricks' direction, will play the Fort Worth team (Texas League) at Fort Worth today and tomorrow. Fort Worth is the home of Rogers Hornsby and the appearance of the young Texan has been extensively advertised in his home city.

**Second Team at Funston.**

The other group of players which departed from here Thursday, is in Camp Funston today to play a two-game series with the Kansas City team today and tomorrow. The Kansas City Blues are training at Parsons, Kan., and jumped to Camp Funston to tackle the Cardinals.

The two sections of the Cardinals will meet in Parsons, Kan., Monday morning, when a four-game series with the Blues will be inaugurated. Hendricks is counting on these games to put his men on edge for the spring series with the Browns, which begins at St. Louis a week from today. Hendricks gave Frank Snyder, his big catcher, permission to remain in San Antonio, his home city, for a few days, but the backstop declined. He went away with his teammates last night. His fingers, cut by the breaking of a window pane Thursday, were responding rapidly to the treatment he said. He has been advised against playing in the games in Fort Worth. The enthusiasm displayed by Snyder has been a source of joy to Hendricks.

**Discards to Be Made Soon.**

To date Hendricks has not "shaken the tree," which means that he has not yet disposed of any of his surplus talent. The San Antonio club wants a catcher and it was believed that Jack Benton's appearance in the Broncho lineup Thursday meant that he was being closely observed by the San Antonio baseball officials. It wouldn't be surprising if the former Michigan U. star is turned over to San Antonio.

Hendricks is also carrying an overabundance of pitchers, many of whom will draw the blue slip when the training trip exhibition tour is completed. A couple of the juveniles have shown absolutely nothing on the trip and these probably will be the first to get the gate.

**Letter to Smith Returns.**

According to Hendricks, a letter addressed to outfielder Jack Smith arrived in San Antonio yesterday. The letter possibly means that Smith is on his way to join the Cardinals and has instructed his friends to address him in care of the team on its Southern trip.

**Meadows to Undergo Operation.**

Lee Meadows says he expects to depart for St. Louis today to consult a specialist with a view of having his tonsils removed. If he undergoes the operation he will likely miss the spring series with the Browns.

**Mule Watson Not in Shape.**

"Mule" Watson is about the only player not in good shape. Starting his training later than the others, he is just beginning to feel the stiffness following his inaugural workout. Hendricks has told the "mule" that he may want him to officiate on the mound in the Browns series. "The 'Mule' will try his best," answered the giant.

**SCHOOL NINES ARRANGE PRACTICE BALL GAMES.**

A game between Eden College and McKinley High School's crack baseball aggregation has been scheduled for next Monday afternoon. McKinley is arranging other contests for the next two weeks as preparation for the opening of the High School League championships season, now two weeks distant.

The champion Solon club will oppose the St. Louis University Undergraduates at Forest Park, Grounds No. 2, on Wednesday. Central has already played one game and lost, but with Yeatman, expects to have a fair team in the field when the title season opens.

**Kieckhefer Beats Morningstar.**

CHICAGO, March 30.—August Kieckhefer defeated Ora Morningstar in their interstate three-inning match here yesterday, 10 to 22. His high run was 6, Morningstar's 3.

**Leacock's**

821 Locust St.  
Headquarters for Tennis, Golf, Base-  
ball Goods, Bicycle, Fishing,  
Guns and Ammunition.  
"Quality" Our Motto.

Editorial Page

News Photographs

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics

Women's Features

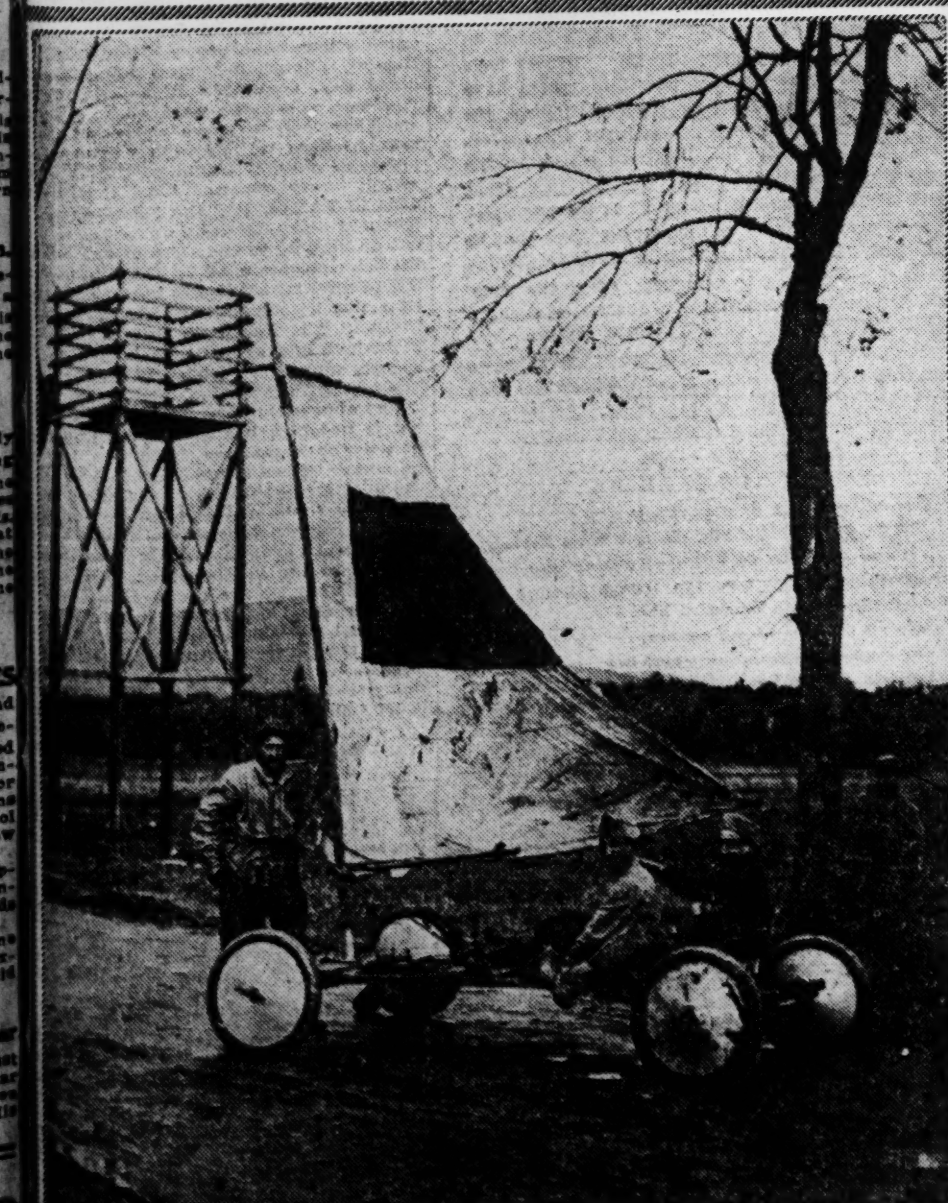
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1918.



One way in which Britain is combating the submarine — women farm laborers operating motor plows.



What a French shell did to a German dugout, armored with corrugated iron.



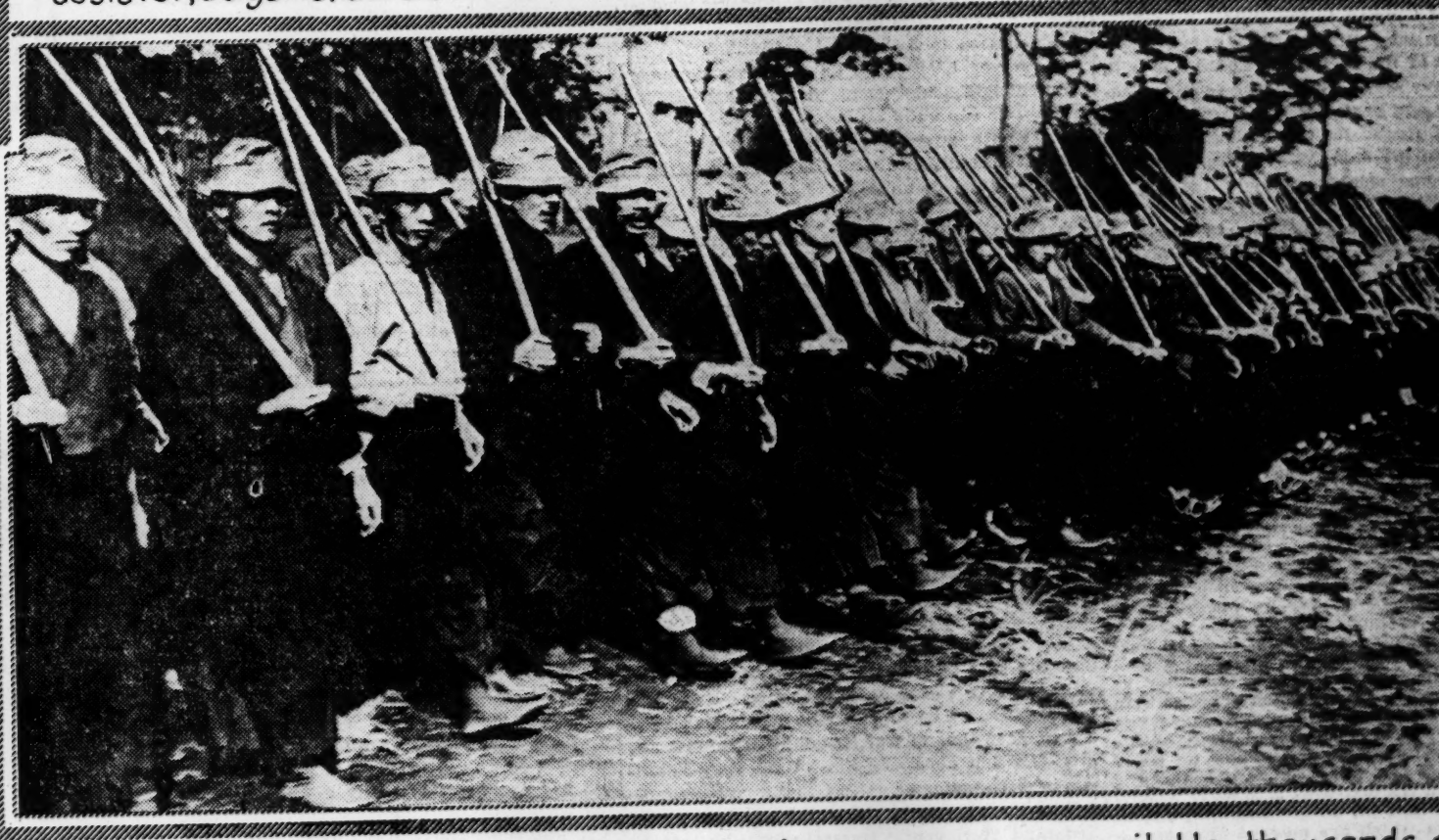
Land sailing boat made by ingenious poilus with wheels taken from captured German airplane and sail made of its wings.



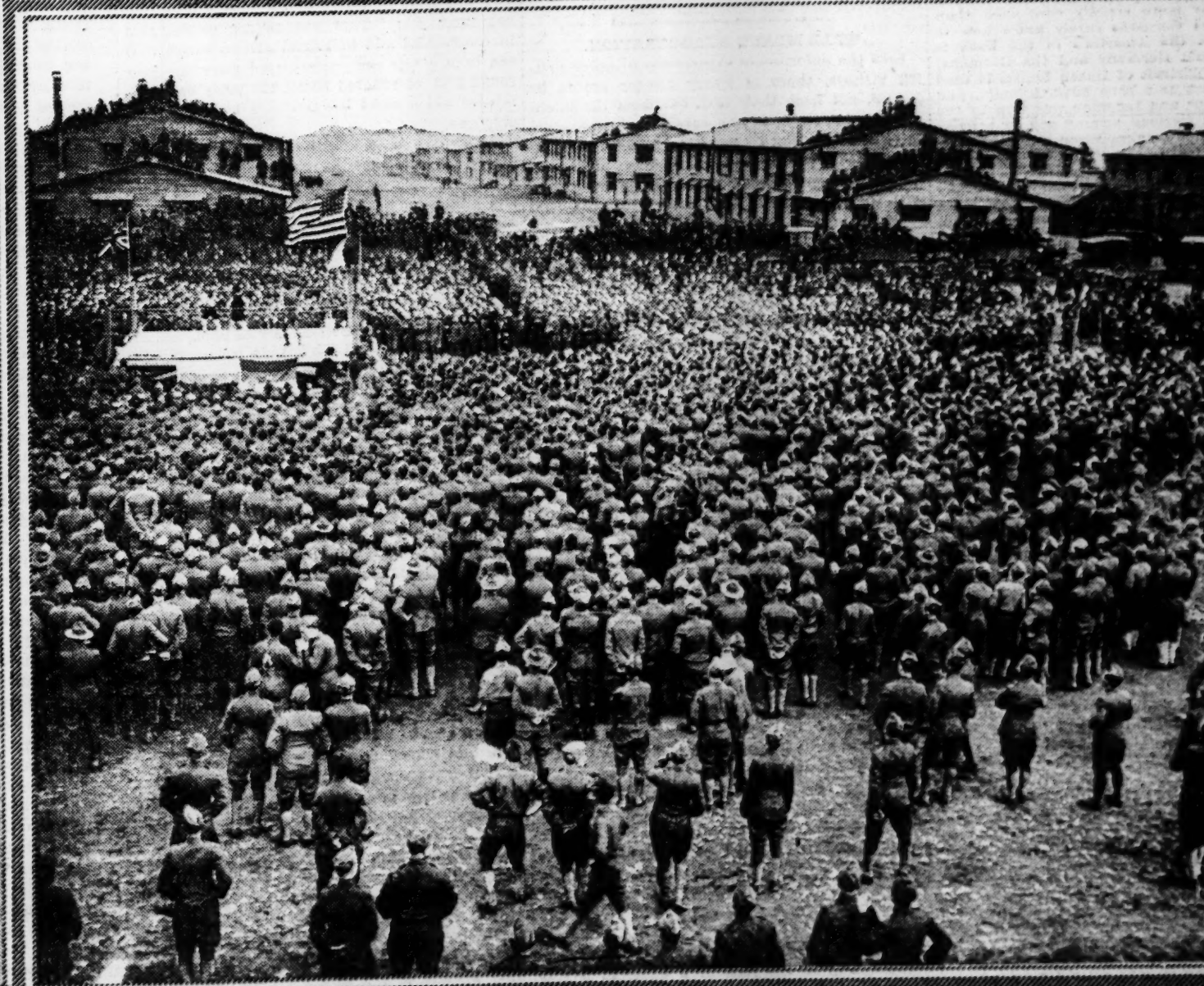
Maj-Gen W.M. Wright, commanding cantonment at Camp Doniphan.



Signing of Peace between Ukraine and Germanic allies. (1) Count Czernin, (2) Dr. Von Kuehlmann, (3) Rad-doslavof, Bulgaria, (4) Talaat Pasha, Turkey, (5) Gen. Von Hoffman; and (6) a Ukrainian delegate.



Preparedness in Japan — As in this country before weapons were available, thousands of Japanese are drilling for war with bamboo rods...



Matches to determine camp championship in the squad circle are favorite diversions for thousands of khaki-clad fight fans at Camp Upton.



**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
 Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
 Dec. 15, 1878.  
 Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
 Twelfth and Olive Streets

**POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION**  
 Average for entire year, 1917:  
 Daily, 361,263  
 Daily and Sunday, 194,593

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Mail, Olive 6000 Kinloch, Central 6000

#### THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.  
 April 10, 1907.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Misleading German Text Books.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The letter of Mr. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, defending the study of German in the Public Schools is especially interesting to St. Louis citizens in view of the fact that certain books in use in our schools have been found objectionable and have just been removed from use. The reason for this action is clear. It is that in the study of German, matter is almost unavoidably employed which is more or less favorable to German influence. This point Mr. Claxton overlooks with entire disregard. He concentrates his attention upon the fact that we are not at war with the German language and that a knowledge of German may be advantageous to us during the war and will be desirable when it is over. He shows earnest patriotism and loyalty, and spends much strong English in expressing this spirit. But as this is not in question much discussion of it merely begs the question. The question is one of judgment—whether the study actually pursued and led to is or is not consistent with loyalty and devotion to our success, and the point in regard to the study of German in our schools is whether German influence will have easy access to minds more or less fertile to such seeds.

During nearly a year we have been at war with Germany; at the same time we have been supporting instruction and purchasing text-books which give high school pupils such choice bits of information as that the Kaiser looks much younger than he really is; that the Crown Prince is much beloved, especially since the birth of his pretty son; that Germany should not make any battlefield that they fear no one; that the purpose of the text-book is to make Americans feel that joy in life and that ardent patriotism which are marked characteristics of the true German; that Germany has a parliament, election to one branch of which is the same as election to Congress, and is on the whole not very different from our suffrage; that German schools are much more strictly conducted than ours; that Germans surely know how to live; that the American in the book is crazy about Germany and the Germans; that the portrait of Queen Louise is used in America as a shoe advertisement; that Alsace and Lorraine was won by the combined German armies and so belongs to the whole empire. From the same text-book we learn that pupils have been required to know why Germany has a large army and requires a large navy, how many children the present Emperor has, what nicknames the late three Emperors had, and three reasons for preferring German schools to our own. Equally important place is given to the questions as to how the position of Emperor differs from that of our President, and as to the names and location of the largest kingdoms, duchies, grand duchies and principalities on the map of Germany.

So far as the study of German in the public schools can be shown to be of advantage to us in winning the war, such contentions and policy as Mr. Claxton defends, and our schools illustrate, may be maintained; but so far as this study would in the remotest degree confirm sympathy with ideals of government and welfare embodied in the German Empire, or tend to create receptivity to these aims, so far as this study would furnish channels of influence unfavorable to the cause which every patriotic citizen must unreservedly espouse, so far as it would mitigate in the least our animosity to Germany as at present constituted and directed, and make an appreciative field for an inconclusive peace, the study of German in our schools should be opposed. If tax-payers cannot be assured of protection on this front they will demand and obtain the abolition of study so fraught with danger to our cause. This is the issue which Mr. Claxton and those who agree with him must face.

JOHN W. DAY

118 North Newstead avenue, St. Louis.

Delay in Paying Jurors.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I notice in the Post-Dispatch today a complaint from a juror who is compelled to wait 33 days for his money.

I also wish to complain. I served as a juror for four days, ending March 7. On my jury voucher it stated that it was payable in 15 days. I went to the city hall on the 18th day of March and was told that no jurors were being paid until May 1, which is nearly two months after I received my voucher.

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#### THE TWELFTH STREET PLAN.

Progress on the plan to extend Twelfth street as a grand boulevard through the business district and connecting North and South St. Louis with the center and each other, is cause for public gratification and for commendation of the municipal administration. The original plan to extend the viaduct to the south of the viaduct has been adopted. The Mayor, who was committed to the modified plan, has wisely changed his attitude and approves the better project. It is understood that the majority of the Board of Aldermen approves the bill and will adopt it.

The bill provides for an 80-foot paved avenue south of the viaduct, extending a few blocks north of Gravois. Ultimately it is to be extended to Gravois. Thus a great thoroughfare to the south and southwest will be opened to traffic.

The adoption of the plan is not only a victory for progress, a step toward a greater and more beautiful St. Louis, but it will open a traffic way which will give much-needed relief from congestion on streets to the west.

The southern extension and expansion of Twelfth street, however, are not all of the plan, which includes the widening and improving of the avenue to Palm street, making connection with Florissant avenue to the north. This is under favorable consideration and ought to be pressed to completion.

If the northern extension is provided for, one other step remains to be accomplished; this is the widening of Twelfth street from Market to the viaduct. The ugly angle jutting into the street at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market streets, opposite the City Hall, should be removed and the street widened in conformity to the wider avenue north. The widening is imperative for the uniformity of the street and for its greater beauty and usefulness. The destruction of the Peper warehouse offers exceptional opportunity to accomplish this end without excessive cost or destruction of good buildings. About one-third of the property in the jutting strip is owned by the city.

Now is the time to complete the improvement of the street. It must be done some time and it never can be done as cheaply and advantageously. The improvement is needed and will offer ample compensation in beauty and usefulness.

If Mayor Kiel wants an enduring monument of municipal achievement to mark his administration, he can build no better one than by making Twelfth street a broad, beautiful, uniform avenue in accordance with the plans perfected by the City Plan Commission.

Every German advance is another argument in favor of the third Liberty Loan.

#### BARRING ALIENS FROM VOTING.

The resolution introduced in the House of Representatives proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution barring aliens from the right of suffrage until full naturalization has been considered in certain to find a great deal of support in public opinion. It is in keeping with the new sense of nationalism that is sweeping over the United States.

It has been brought home to us that in throwing our doors open to foreigners of all kinds we have not taken sufficient precautions to make Americans out of them before admitting them to the most important rights of citizenship. As a people's powers of assimilation are great. It does not take the outsider long to become one of us if he truly wishes to be one of us. If he does not so wish, we let him become a potential menace to us in time of war by admitting him to the privileges and absolving him of the responsibilities of citizenship.

This matter comes within the province of the Federal Government. Naturalization laws to be effective must be uniform and the question as to whether an alien shall be allowed to vote before or after obtaining full citizenship justly belongs to the whole naturalization process.

#### WELL MEANT EXAGGERATION.

Like the unfortunate expressions of other British visitors, those of Harry Lauder are to be judged, not from their text, but from the intentions and motives of the speaker. Undoubtedly there are still some Americans who need to be aroused to a sense of their full duty in the war and in a commendable effort to impress them with their obligations Mr. Lauder used rhetorical exaggeration. Our belief that, in the event of a serious allied reverse abroad, there would be no uprising of local German sympathizers and that no fear need be felt of our being attacked in our homes, is not due to any fatuous optimism or a refusal to recognize conditions as they are. It is based on a much more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of facts than Mr. Lauder can possibly possess. The known perils of the war give sufficient cause for anxiety without conjuring up merely imaginary ones.

Gov. Gardner having defended the loyalty of St. Louis and vouched for the full security of its citizens, the incident may be dismissed from mind.

#### THE DOWNFALL OF THE FATS.

Nobody loves a fat man, not even a fat policeman. Ever since the first fat man, sitting himself up in the still waters before the era of man-made mirrors, saw that he had no chance against the slender rival, fat men have been the hopelessness of their case and surrendered to the slims with a sigh. Then along came the fat policeman, riding a fat horse, and it began to look like somebody did love the fat man after all. But it was only for a little while. Now the fats have fallen. The leans are again in the lead.

While the fat policemen were riding the fat horses through the suburbs, getting fatter all the time, it was the slims' turn to sigh. They were walking their beats and getting slimmer all the time and it began to look to them as if nobody loved a skinny man. But the fats were riding to a fall. The order has gone forth. They are to be unloosed.

Not that fatness and efficiency are necessarily irreconcilable in the case of a mounted policeman. Generally speaking, the fatter the mounted policeman is the more impressive he is as he rides his far-flung beat. It is a transportation problem. Fat horses have feelings. Also limitations. They can carry a fat policeman until he gets so fat and no fatter. Then it means providing a dray or getting a thinner cop. Obviously a fat policeman on a dray would not be impressive, so thinner cops are the solution.

But let not the fatties be downhearted. Their turn will come again. The slims will get fat in their saddle seats and the fats will grow lean as they walk their beats. The time will come when the slims-that-were will be fat and the fats-that-were will be slim and again the order will go forth and the ex-slims will come down and the ex-fats will go up, and so, after all, life has its recompenes and things are evened up even for the fat policeman whom nobody loves.

Burning pictures of the Kaiser may be a fine demonstration of patriotism, but why destroy the only convincing evidence the world has ever had that there is a "personal devil"?

At the moment when the battle of the Marne had its greatest menace of disaster to the whole allied cause, Gen. Foch's brilliant leadership became the chief agency in turning it into a victory of unmatched magnitude up to this time in the whole war.

Now, when the fighting in Picardy, between which and the Marne movement so many interesting parallels have been drawn by the correspondent, is raging to its climax, Gen. Foch again appears as the indispensable figure, not in the command of a single army occupying the crucial position, but in command of all allied armies.

President Wilson's message of congratulation can mean nothing else than that the need for a supreme authority in leadership, a generalissimo to direct all forces struggling against Prussianism, has at last been recognized. If the events of the past nine days had been of much more serious import, they might still be viewed with composure because of their influence in forcing this vital but long-delayed decision.

It has taken nearly four years of sacrifice and unrelenting fighting and much blundering to overcome nationalistic sensibilities and prejudices and bring us to this decision of wisdom and scientific soundness from the military standpoint. But it is a decision from which, we may believe, much history will date.

Just what the Versailles conference has been doing during the crisis it was specially designed to meet is obscure. Apparently, its usefulness has been confined to organizing the so-called "reserve army of maneuver." At any rate, while there has been co-operation between the French and British, it has seemed to be the co-operation of units of independent command and direction.

The designation of a Gen. Grant of the Entente world having been perceived to be inevitable, the happy choice of Gen. Foch was made to fill the role. No other allied commander has shown as great capacity or earned to such an extent the confidence of the allied peoples. The German Hindenburg will be opposed by one who has already shown more than Hindenburg's genius. It is not Gen. Foch who is to be congratulated, but the allied armies and the nations whose heroic sacrifices make those armies possible.

All out for mask drill! The Laclede Gas Light Co. is about to bomb the city hall with reasons why its tax assessment shouldn't be increased.

#### WAR EARNINGS FOR TEACHERS.

The meek, long-suffering schoolmarm seems about to get her innings at last. For years she has been underpaid and overworked, held off with vague promises of future betterment, and, often, ruthlessly ignored. And now relief is coming her way from a totally unexpected source.

It was supposed that the calling of thousands of male teachers to the national service would cause so many vacancies that women would rush to fill them at almost any wages they could get. The women are rushing to get jobs, indeed, but not these jobs. They are getting employment in commercial and industrial places, where they can earn a fair competence, find work the year round and be relieved of all the petty responsibilities which make the teacher's lot an unenviable one.

So serious is their desertion that the United States Commissioner of Education has sounded a warning. He points out that everywhere there is a falling off in the number of women teachers actually employed and in training schools. Waiting lists in the big cities are being cut in half. Boards of education are advised to raise salaries wherever possible to check the emigration and prevent an influx of incompetents who would not be worth even the little that is now paid.

The best of it—from the woman teacher's point of view—is that this is not a mere passing phenomenon. It is part of the general economic readjustment through which the country is passing. The war has given woman the opportunity to compete with male workers on fairly even terms and she is meeting the test superbly. The old discrimination against her on account of sex will never return. She will not be compelled to do as much and as good work as a man for less pay merely because she happens to be a woman.

All the old arguments must go into the discard. When the business world is willing to give remunerative employment to intelligent women for six days in the week and 12 months in the year, the schools cannot expect to get them for less. The former pretension that teaching is more desirable work for women of refinement because it is "dignified" is done away with. Women of refinement are going in shoals into other work and they have dignified whatever employment they have undertaken. To think that the public will long be content with incompetent substitutes is to fall to understand public sentiment.

Any town within commuting distance of New York is likely to get its name into the phonograph records at any time, via the Broadway musical comedy route. Flatbush and New Rochelle have had their lyrical day, and now it is Quogue, conveniently rhyming with frog, bog and log. Rahway, Tenafly and Hoboken are on the waiting lists. Meanwhile, these songs are nowhere more popular than in Kirkwood and Old Orchard, which might have songs of their own if it occurred to anyone to write them, or if there were any chance to get them staged.



"VARE ISS THE NEAREST MUNITION FACTORY?"

#### JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

#### OUR OWN WAR REVIEW.

IT has not always been possible through this week to determine just how the fight was going. That has been hard on us, for we count upon modern facilities in these times to make us all, so to speak, eye witnesses of whatever happens, and the English complaint that too little has been plain finds its echo here. However, we have Socrates' word for it that this has been good for us, separating as it has the optimists from the pessimists; testing our courage as it has not been tested before, and helping us at a time when all news was meager to discriminate between important and unimportant sources of utterance. Thus, while we have had war experts with us from the beginning, and official bulletins have been issued by all the contending camps from the outset, we have never before so much needed to know the value of those expressions of all else or their hitherto proven relation to fact. Socrates says our own training in reading the news never served us better than during this past week if it served us at all. It depends on us.

That, then, is about it. We have all been on pin points, and we have seldom worked at anything harder than trying in the way we have tried to bring understanding to bear on the news. Mr. Antwine, who is such an expert at it that he alone reads the papers and the others in his community let him tell them what the news is, says we are not equal as readers of the news, any more than we are equal at anything else. Those values which are supposed to be made plain to us by the way in which the newspaper is edited and put together are, in his opinion, even than far from understood by a great majority of those who read. Thus, the storekeeper, he observes, is disposed to let some wholly unimportant opinion offset that of Mr. Simonds or outweigh that of Col. Bepington. Mr. Antwine says this is because the storekeeper lacks that critical faculty in reading which makes to one man an authoritative epitome of the news what is to another only a jumble of unrelated statements. He says he has tried this out on the people he knows until he would no more ask some of them what the news is after they had read the paper than he would ask them that question before the paper came in.

The pessimists may be said to have had somewhat the better of the week. With the outcome of the fight as uncertain at times as if it were to be decided by the flipping of a coin, there has been no means of proving them wrong in their steadfast refusal to believe that the allies could win. It is not often that the pessimists catch the optimists in a tight place like that, and we may all be sure they have made the most of it. Optimism, like the allies, has stubbornly maintained its line and has never questioned victory at the last. Optimism is the sublime gift of the gods to man. It is that courage which alone can turn defeat into victory—the very spirit of the Marne itself. Polemarchus says the history of the world is merely what optimists have at different times believed could be done. Answers defines it as that spiritual courage beside which more physical courage is sham. Polemarchus says who believes he will win has the other fellow going before the bell rings.

So that has been interesting. In some of the war councils on the editorial page we have sought diligently to know if there is anything that can be brought to bear upon the situation at this time beyond its purely material aids. Different ones have suggested that God, despite the Kaiser's claims to the contrary, must be upon our side. Others have thought right must win for us. Still others have suggested that irrespective of our own deserts, the Kaiser must certainly get his and get them good. It was with some reluctance that we finally waved all these considerations aside. Glaucon just about said it, we fancy, when he remarked to the advocates of one of these apostles of roundabout cheer that he hoped Gen. Pershing would have something more substantial to pitch into the fight, when the time comes, than a few high-sounding quotations such as "Right Will Prevail" or "Gott Mit Uns."

That opinion we endorse. Fitz says the thing to do at this time is to forget what anybody has said and remember how Hindenburg looks. So let's do that, hoping for something cheerier next week.

AT THE EASTER CHIME.

IT used to dance of a summer day  
 With blood as fount as new-born spring,  
 When life had awakened to vistas gay,  
 And death was a jest to the world aching;  
 But now the golden beauties bring  
 No pulsing note, no fond caress,  
 For the hungry sod took everything  
 That made the sad heart's happiness.

And still, in a sphere apart, a strain  
 Betimes makes music full and clear—  
 Glad sounds that carry hope's refrain  
 And vibrate through the changing year;  
 A melody so much of cheer  
 Expressive most when comes the time  
 That the sound turns green in the churchyard  
 And dear

How the sad heart thrills at the Easter chime!  
 When young love, joyous, had found his quest,  
 Of evenings sweet it used to sing,  
 When woe'sful night was a fate unguessed,  
 While verdant buds were blossoming;  
 But now the sylvan voices ring  
 No echoes rare of glade or glen,  
 For the hungry sod took everything  
 That made the sad heart happy then.

But it listens still to the magic spell,  
 And the tragic past has a gentler gleam,  
 And faith returns with a touch to heal,  
 And the future glows to believing eyes;  
 And with the dulcet harmonies,  
 The lost is found in a fairer clime,  
 Not the greening sod but the sunny skies—  
 How the sad heart thrills at the Easter chime!

JAMES C. DONALDY.

Slackers Disappearing.

From the New York World.

BORIS WICKERSHAM, former Attorney-General of the United States, finds the "slacker" disappearing. The men who have gone to the camps "come back in such a spirit that they communicate their enthusiasm to their fellows. The opposition is removed, and instead of finding men who wish to get out of it we find those who wish to get into it." But there is an important exception. Mr. Wickersham, like so many others, is serving on a district draft board. He finds late marriages causing much trouble than anything else. His board, after elaborate discussion, ruled that a marriage took place after the passage of the selective draft law, the presumption was created that it was entered into to evade the draft. With this position, as is well known, Secretary Baker disagreed. Mr. Wickersham points out that the present Provost Marshal General had written to the Governor of Wisconsin agreeing with the other view, so that a state of uncertainty has been created. He tells of a young man who received his questionnaire, Dec. 10, married Dec. 12, and on Dec. 14 filed a claim on the score that he had a dependent wife. The effect of it all is that as the case now stands a young man approaching draft age has only to marry a poor girl, file a dependency claim and be put in class 4." The former Attorney-General thus challenges the position taken by the Secretary of War.

A Mother's Letter.

From the New York World.

AS a model of patriotism to the mothers of America, this letter by Mrs. M. E. Jenkins of Holladay, Tenn., to Maj. Whitham, in charge of the base hospital at Camp Upton, has been posted by order of Brigadier-General Evans, commanding upon all bulletin boards of the camp:

Allow me, as one who has lived until now in an old woman, to express to you my thanks and appreciation for your many courtesies to me as mother of Sergeant-Major William E. Jenkins. I had hoped my boy would get his chance in France, but it was not to be. I am as submissive to his death as if he had died in the trenches in Europe. Please accept my thanks for all his kindness and to any of his comrades that were with him in his sickness. With a sad heart I dictate these lines, but with a quickening pulse and agitated heart I look forward to the day when victory shall come to the brave boys who are giving their lives for our beloved land. I shall ever love a soldier boy. May God's blessing be on you!

However long the war, whatever its outcome, this letter will remain a document in the American case, a proof of the American spirit. From Camp Upton's bulletin it will go for wider usefulness to the scrapbooks of mothers and sisters and sweethearts throughout the country.

Death no more stays its hand when great numbers of young men are gathered together in camps for training than it would among the same men at home. Even when a chance in France is vouchsafed them, as in Gen. Pershing's command, deaths from disease have as yet been four times as many as those from combat.

The hundreds, by now, thousands of men who have died since the war for in camps or on the sea, have as truly served as those who have felt the thrill of the fight and heard the crash of shells. The service and sacrifice of mothers to the cause a mother best can tell.

For Universal Training.

From the Chicago News.

THE one overshadowing object lesson taught by the German offensive is the urgent need of legislation establishing at once universal military training. The Senators and Congressmen who realize, as most of them do, that we must train not less than 5,000,000 men as rapidly as possible for service abroad must proceed to draw the obvious, unescapable corollary that universal military training should be established by Congress without further unnecessary delay. Senator New of Indiana, in a vigorous speech the other day, demanded to know how any man can admit the need of an army of 5,000,000 men or more and at the same time hesitate to vote, and vote now, for universal military training. Gen. Leonard Wood, newly returned from the fighting lines in France, told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that America would not do its duty to the allies and to itself if the transportation of 2,500,000 American troops to France at the earliest possible time was not assured by appropriate legislation. The sooner we land this number of trained and armed men in France the sooner, said Gen. Wood, will the war end in favor of civilization.

The question of universal military training is not now a theoretical question to be debated at leisure. It can be affirmed no longer with a semblance of reason that the question should wait until peace is restored to the world and we have a basis for "a permanent national policy" with reference to armaments. It is futile and fatuous to say in opposition to universal training that we are engaged in a war to end war and therefore to end military training. Universal military training is a war policy in the most direct and literal sense of the phrase. If we fail to enact such legislation we shall sink against the light and court failure, delay and disaster.

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

#### The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comments by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

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From the Springfield Republican.

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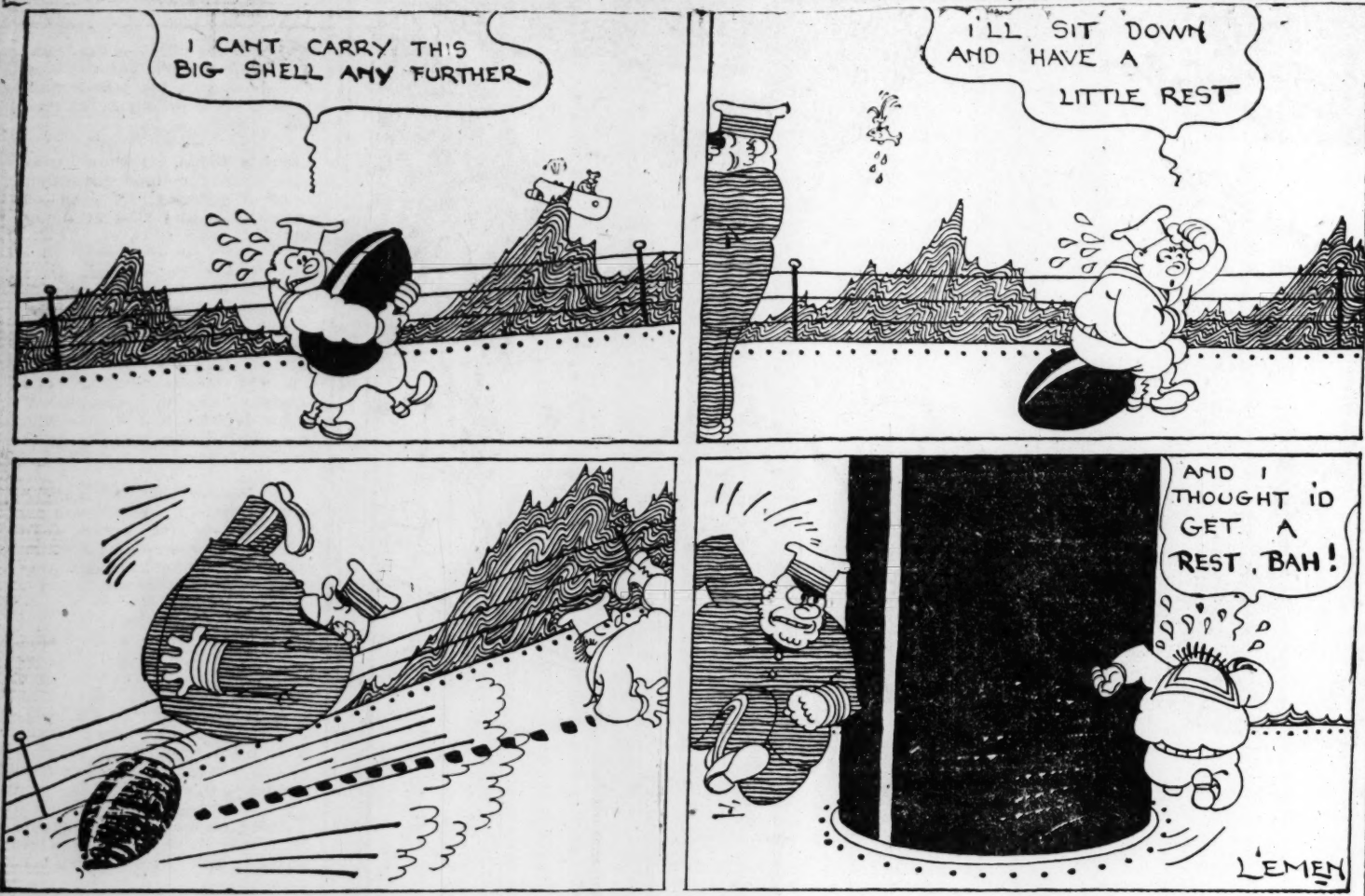






**VOLUNTEER VIC**

By LEMEN



**PENNY ANTE—Where They Have Kids**

By Jean Knott

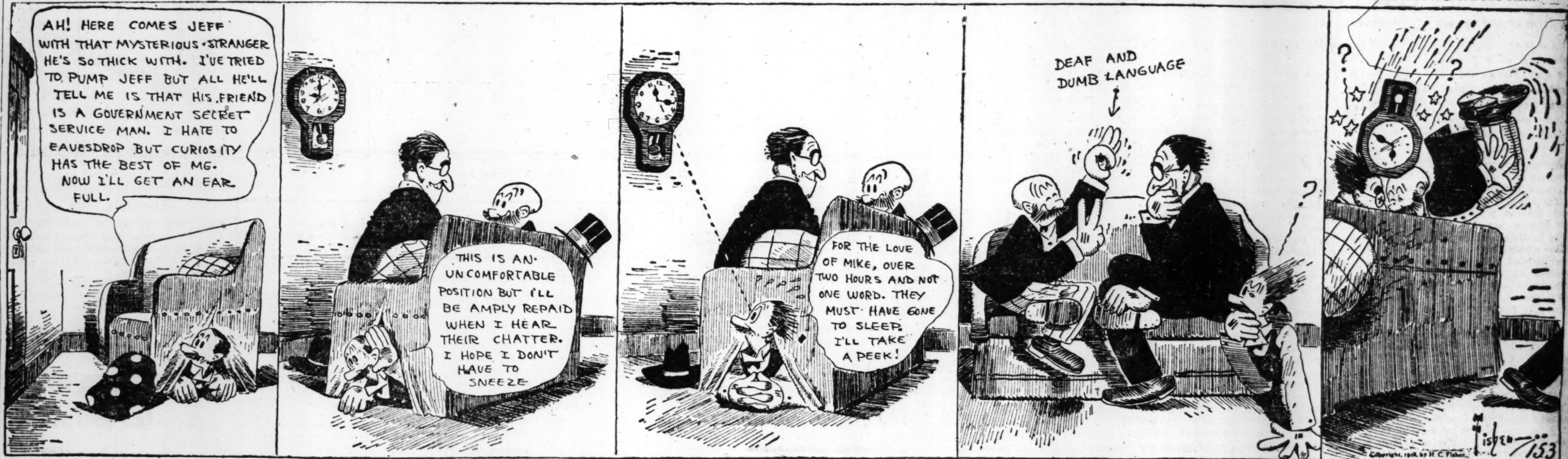


**Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out**



**MUTT AND JEFF—MUTT'S IDEA WAS GREAT, BUT THE EXECUTION WAS PUNK.—By BUD FISHER.**

(Copyright, 1918, by H. C. Fisher. Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

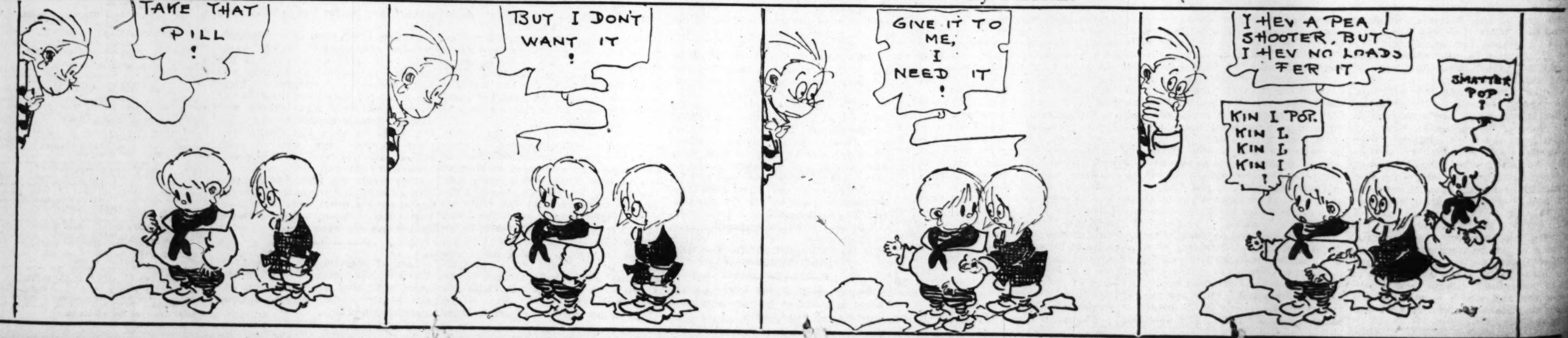


**MIKE AND IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE.—By GOLDBERG.**

(Copyright, 1918, by H. A. Hummel.)



**"SAY, POP!"—PILLS MAKE FINE AMMUNITION.—By PAYNE.**



**No Singed Germs Desired.**  
YOUNG MISTRESS: Your master thinks cook ought to boil our drinking water. Tell her to start today.  
Maid: Yes'm.  
Young Mistress: And tell her to be sure not to burn it.—London Opinion.

**A PORTENT**  
A French co-slaughter of the enemy from pressure of allied strategy in Americans arriving the multitudes of import is thus a How, after our friends in the encircling magn the human inhab plies possible are responsible for these the Post-D have the United lowing their dec follow:  
Navy Has Men T

SINCE this country entered the war, it has increased its personnel more than tripled in service. Even before the beginning of the American protection against submarine was fitted with guns on the Every warship in reserve commission, and when the 6 the fleet was mobilized lay. Within a month a fleet sent across the Atlantic an anti-submarine campaign. first naval aviators landed. The large transport service troops to Europe was first contingent of troops submarines, landed in France of July. A constant stream plies have since poured across losses have been gratifying. Our naval forces operating have been continually increasing in co-operation with lies, have resulted in a number of merchantmen and the number of submarines of our naval vessels have been the destroyer Jacob Jones sel Alcedo, a converted yacht. There are now more than 29,000 officers in the Righteous Batt New

ALWAYS the smallest executive department the Department of the fewest officials of staff, increase in its work has taken the winning of the war, pre branches. Most of the Department in code. During the first total number of words was 28,031. For the same period was 218,597. The department in sealed pouches. 1803 of these pouches were patched. In 1917 there were embassy staff in London employed there are 140 per Paris has increased from There followed the United several other nations, which selves on our side by Government the

WITH the exception of the war problems than the Along with other duties it with the prosecution of equal laws and war regulations, and with the enforcement plan in regard to duty to investigate as well its normal activities in the espionage act, the draft regulations, the regulation